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SPECIAL INFORMATION REPORT

Prospects for Disruptive Demonstrations in Washington and Other Cities for Fall 1970Synopsis

3 October. --March for Victory will be staged without Vice President Ky and with minor counterdemonstration activities and some heckling.

31 October. --Trotskyites will stage peaceful, non-violent antiwar demonstrations in a number of U.S. cities. Turn-out may be disappointing.

4-7 November. --Black Panther Party will assemble the second session of their constitutional convention at Washington. White radicals will participate. Some threat of violence exists but not against the Federal Government.

Fall, General: --Less disruptive than previously. College climate seems somewhat improved over last spring. Terrorism threat will probably continue. Indications are that policemen will continue to be vulnerable in the black community. Kidnappings and assassination threats have been made by new left extremist groups and black militants. No direct threat to the Agency is expected before May 1971.

3 October 1970

Vice President Ky's decision not to take part in the March for Victory rally on 3 October has defused what might have been a nasty confrontation between pro and antiwar forces. With or without Ky, radical right wing fundamentalist radio preacher Carl McIntire will carry on with his Washington plans this weekend. The difference is that Ky's absence removes the target of the antiwar thrust, and to deny

McIntire his right to stage a demonstration might cause unjustifiable difficulties for antiwar groups next time. To disrupt the March for Victory minus Ky, staged by and for harmless kooks (a belief widely held by antiwar activists and revolutionaries) might not attract significant participation and popular support and might affect the granting of march and rally permits later. The rallying cry for the counter-demonstration had been directed at Ky, not McIntire. The plan was to arrest the South Vietnamese Vice President as a "war criminal." The National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression, the newly formed but so far structurally unchanged successor to the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, has reportedly withdrawn requests for march and rally permits for 3 October (the name change reflects the organization's hope for encompassing a broader spectrum of dissenters--Negroes, labor and welfare recipients and a broader targeting of American foreign and domestic policy). Rennie Davis and William Douthard announced their cancellation of a counterdemonstration shortly after Vice President Ky's decision was announced in Paris.

As for the 3 October weekend, the March for Victory (up Pennsylvania Avenue at noon for speeches and rally at the Monument grounds at 2:30 p. m.) will probably attract no more than (if as many as) McIntire's effort last 4 April when estimates ran between 50,000 and 70,000. Yippie (Youth International Party) plans are unknown. They, Ego, had planned a Ky targeted counterdemonstration, but with Ky not here they will probably produce no more than a few hundred marijuana-smoking hecklers.

It is not believed that this demonstration will disrupt Federal Government agencies.

31 October 1970

National Peace Action Day is scheduled for many cities on 31 October. Activities on this date are under the sponsorship of the National Peace Action Coalition. This Coalition was begun last June at a Cleveland meeting of the Trotskyite SWP-YSA-Student Mobe. The name was adopted because the Trotskyites have picked up some support from nonstudents. Their plans for antiwar activities have been endorsed by some labor leaders and western Mexican-American radicals.

The NPAC can be expected to carry on the unhurried revolutionary philosophy of the SWP, that is, one issue at a time. The issue now is stop the war but relate it to all those values normally embraced

by revolutionaries, womens' liberation, poverty, racism, etc. The strategy of the NPAC is legal mass demonstration through the utilization of the Student Mobe, and their style is definitely nonviolent.

Various regional conferences (of which there will be 16 before 31 October) of the National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression (NCAWRR) may play ball with the NPAC this time. It should be emphasized that NCAWRR has not yet formed a national council and therefore has not yet enunciated a national policy. Basically, NCAWRR philosophy is at odds with the Trotskyites. Their spokesmen believe that future demonstrations should be different from past experiences. Their organizational tendencies are divided over whether future action should be 1) completely nonviolent, 2) nonviolent in themselves but view violent attacks from the ruling class as a good thing, or 3) provoke violence from the ruling class. Supposedly, these divisions developed within the New Mobe following the Cambodian incursion and Kent State incident early last May.

At any rate there will be demonstrations on 31 October sponsored (and directed) by the Trotskyite family of organizations (SWP, YSA, Student Mobe, NPAC). There will be some minor participation by non-students (principally labor) and some as yet-undetermined but probably minor support by the more pro-CPUSA factions which adhere to the NCAWRR. The Maoist-oriented Worker Student Alliance faction of SDS, though out of it publicitywise for the time being, will probably pitch in in their stronghold areas (Boston, Chicago, New York and Ann Arbor).

The cities involved are undoubtedly where significant Student Mobe chapters are located. Those named to date are: Atlanta, Austin, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Twin Cities, New Haven, Racine, Columbus, Tampa, Seattle, Washington, Philadelphia, El Paso, St. Louis, San Francisco, Portland, Los Angeles, Niagara Falls, Salt Lake City, Trenton, Phoenix, Providence, and Lawrence. The total of those demonstrating in all cities will probably not exceed last November's highly successful antiwar rally in Washington that reached about 250,000. It will not be surprising if based on President Nixon's continued efforts to disengage and signs of increasing student apathy for marching that the turn-out will be very disappointing to antiwar leaders.

There has been no indication that plans are being made to disrupt the Federal Government. It is not believed that disruptions will occur on 31 October.

1-7 November 1970

The Black Panthers are tentatively scheduling their constitutional convention at Washington during this period. Rennie Davis of the Chicago Conspiracy, former SDS leader, and now NCAWRR spokesman in a recent address to several hundred students at the University of Maryland put forward the Panther intent to use the University's Cole Field House for the event. No formal request has been made (either for the Field House or for the also mentioned Washington National Guard armory), but the Panthers will probably not be allowed to use Maryland facilities.

On Labor Day the first convention session was held at Philadelphia with very minor problems for the police. That session, however, followed a number of police shootings believed perpetrated by Philadelphia Panthers which resulted in several police raids (and weapon confiscations) of Panther buildings. At Philadelphia 40 per cent of the 6,000 in attendance were white radicals and a like number can be expected at Washington. All forces from the American left are now contesting for co-option of this radical political asset. The Davis plea for University of Maryland facilities in behalf of the Panthers was designed to curry favor among the Panther hierarchy. If the Panthers are granted the use of College Park facilities, Davis is a hero; if they are not, he has still gained more favor than he has lost.

Washington will be somewhat disrupted by the Panther visit but not the Federal Government. Probable site of the convention is Howard University.

Fall, General

Aside from those mentioned, no fall protest demonstrations of consequence have been publicized. Events have both the power to trigger action (the Cambodian incursion) and defuse it (Ky's cancellation). The tide of the Vietnam War, the Paris peace talks, and plans the President may have for additional troop reductions (after 15 October) may influence the zeal of those protesting. Another Cambodia would probably be at least as disruptive on American college campuses as last time.

If the present trends continue, however, in the events in Southeast Asia, strategy of university administrations, reasonable presidential campus visibility (the Kansas speech has brought virtually no

criticism--a very good sign) and slightly improved student political climate, it can be predicted that this fall will not be as disruptive as last.

With regard to terrorism, new left extremist groups (Weatherman for instance) have threatened violence against police installations by bombing, arson and assassination. They have also threatened the so-called establishment including U.S. Government officials. Tom Hayden, veteran new left philosopher, in an August address to the National Student Association convention glorified Tupamaros kidnappings in the Argentine and the killing of the Marin County judge by black escapees (the episode for which Angela Davis is being sought). The New Years' Gang, the group allegedly responsible for the bombing on 24 August on the University of Wisconsin campus, has also threatened "open warfare," kidnapping of important officials and even assassinations. Although much of such talk can be dismissed as radical hyperbole, it must be conceded that a relatively small band of dedicated and determined revolutionaries (reportedly there exist about 300 Weathermen broken into small communes usually headed by women; the communes are distributed in major American city slums) could reach many terroristic goals. Although the probability of Latin American style kidnappings may not be great in the U.S. at this time, the possibility should not be lightly dismissed. It would be consistent with the belief of several highly regarded political theorists (Dr. Louis Feuer for one) that once the revolutionary ideal fails to be transmitted to and accepted by the general population, that the movement (in this case Weatherman) commits suicide through acts of political terrorism.

Bombings and arson will probably continue principally of unoccupied buildings that radicals regard as manifestations of repression and American imperialism (ROTC structures, campus research facilities sponsored by the Defense establishment, and police buildings). Police officers will continue to be vulnerable in Negro communities.

It is not believed that an immediate threat to CIA exists. Planning continues to appear targeted for early next May. In a recent press release, a spokesman for the NCAWRR stated that in mid-April 1971 an ultimatum will be presented to the Government to either end the war by total disengagement by 1 May 1971 or face a government close down by preventing employees from reaching their government offices. It is believed that CIA will be a prime target at that time.